

MEMOIRS FOR THE CURIOUS.

1. De Animalibus *Crustaceis* caudatis.

O R

An Account of divers Crustaceous Animals, as Lobsters, Crawfish, Prawns, Shrimps, &c. Extracted from Petrus Bellonius, and Gulielmus Rondeletius, with Remarks on them.

TH E S E two learned and accurate Observers of Nature, were the first of the *Moderns* that wrote on this Subject, and being Cotemporaries, published their Treatises within a year of each other, *viz.* Bellonius A. D. 1553, and Rondeletius the year after; and since this part of *Natural History* hath hitherto been the least handled; I thought it not here amiss to set them in a clearer light, by endeavouring to reconcile and bring these 2 celebrated Authors together, with some Remarks on them.

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1. **L** *Ocusta marina. vulgaris, dorso spinoso.* The Thornback Lobster. *Locusta Rondelet. de Piscibus Lib. 28. cap. 2. pag. 535. Fig. La Langouste Rondel. des Poissons Lib. 18. cap. 1. p. 385. fig.*

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Its call'd in *Languedock*, and on the Coasts of *Genoa*, *Alagousta*, and by some *Lanchrine*, by the *Greeks* *Karabos* and *Astacon* in *Latin* *Locusta*.

This has two very long, flexible taper *Horns*, with three or four thorney joints at setting on, below these are two other *Horns* or *Feelers*, thinner, smaller, smoother and jointed, its horny *Eyes* stand out and are guarded with strong *Prickles*; the *Back* very thorney, with a large one from each *Shoulder*: They have 5 pair of *Feet*, the first pair or *Arms*, are thick, short and thorney, the rest smooth and slender; the *Rump* is composed of 5 flat smooth joints, as in *Lobsters*, with as many in the *tail* spread. The *Male* has single toes and fins under its *Rump*, the *Female* both double, and larger, to cover and defend its *Eggs*, and in bulk they are always biggest: They are said to copulate (like retromingent Beasts) near the *Shore*, and retain their *Spawn* inwardly for 3 Months, viz. *May*, *June*, and *July*, after which the *Eggs* appear under their tail.

Remar.

Bellonius his Figure (in Lib. 2. de *Aquatilibus* pag. 352.) tho not exactly the same, agrees in the main and can be no other than this, but his *Description* of it under the Name of *Asacus* p. 350. is somewhat confused, and seems by its Names rather to belong to the next, and probably transposed, for his *Locusta marina* seu *Carabus* described at p 349. which he says are called at *Marseilles*, *Langoustes*; and at *Genoa*, *Alagoustas*; as *Rondelet* also affirms above.

I take this to be the same which our *Fishmongers* and others vulgarly call *Long Oyster*, I suppose corruptly from the *French* Word *Langouste*, its *Description* and *Figure* also very well agreeing with it.

2. *Locusta marina flava*, brachijs longissimis. The Thorney Lion Lobster. Leo *Rondelet*. 542. c. 4. Fig. *Lion* *Rondelet*. *Gallic*. 390. c. 4. Fig.

Our *Author* supposes this to be called *Lion* from its colour and hairyness. In the shape of its *Body* he says its of kin to the *Lobster*, but has longer *Arms* with broadish slender pincers, more deeply slit than any other of its bulk, the insides of its arms are hoary and prickley; its 3 upper feet are long and thorney next the *Body* ending pointed; the last pair are small, short, slender, and neither pointed nor hairy, its back prickley like the last; it hath 2 very long *Feelers* and a pair shorter with

with a smooth pointed *Horn* in its Front: Its whole Body is furrowed like Camlet Cloath, and the Tail compos'd of 5 deep streakt Fins. This was sent the Author from St Honorat an Isle near *Antibes*.

Bellonius gives no Figure of this nor Description of his own, yet seem to comment on it, under the Title of *Elephantus seu Leo Marinus*, pag. 356.

This is a particular Animal, and I am as yet altogether a Stranger to it.

3. *Astacus vulgaris major. The Lobster.*

Astacus Rond. 538. Fig. Escrevise de Mer *id.* Gall. 388. Fig. In *Normandy* they call this *Homar*, at *Rome* *Gammaro* or *Gambaro di Mare*; at *Venice* *Astase*, at *Genoa* *Lombardo*, in *Languedoc* *Langrout*, or *Escrevise de Mer*; on the *Adriatick Coasts* *Larantola*, in the *Latin* and *Greek* *Astacus*, and it is supposed to be what *Plyny* calls *Elephantus*.

This is very like the *River Craw Fish*, but much larger whilst living, of a deep Purple, which with Death decays and then turns spotted with blue, red and white; but when boild like all other crusty Water Animals it turns red: Its Claws are often one bigger than the other, sometimes the Right, in others the Left.

Cammarus *Bellon.* aquat. 355. Fig. This he says the *Latines* call so or *Gammarus*, the *French* *Escrevise*, at *Rome* *Gammarella* and *Gambarus*, in the vulgar *Greek* *Caranis* or *Caranidia*; by the Inhabitants on the Banks of the *Po*, *Cammaro* or *Gammaro*, whose Bodies he says are rounder and more notchd then those of the *Seine*.

Bellonius his Figure seems not so elegant as his Antagonists, but rather resembles our *Craw Fish* or lesser *Lobster*; his Description also is not clear in relation to both which, with other Remarks, *Rondelet* is very hard upon him in this Chapter, pag. 541.

The Description and Figure of this last Author, so well agrees with our Common *Lobster*, that I have little reason to doubt but that it is the same.

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4. *Astacus vulg. minor.* The small red Lobster. La Petite Ecrevise. Rond. Gall. 389. Fig. I cannot find this in the Latin Edition.

This is much less then the last, with a broad and rounder Body and long crusty notchd Nose, with 2 pair of joynted Horns of different lengths; the tips of each Claw smooth, the 3 lower Joints ferrated; its 8 Legs smooth and short, its Rump and Tail like the last; its red whilst living girded with blue. These are rare to meet with.

Were the Body of this not so short nor broad, I should have taken it for our common Craw-Fish.

5. *Squilla Mauritanica lata, verrucosa.* The great broad Warty Prawn. *Squilla lata* Rond. 545. Fig. La Squille large ou Orchetta, Rond Gall. 391. Fig. By the Genoesse its call'd Orchetta, and seems of the Locust or thorny Lobster kind, rather then the Prawn, were it not deprived of its Arms; it hath 5 pair of prickley short Legs; its whole Body above, thick set, with thorny warts on scarlet Protuberancies, towards its Head flat and broad, from whence proceed 2 short forked Horns with a sort of a thin finny Bone on each side, in some broader than others. These are very large, and common on the Coasts of Barbary; they are also found about Marseilles and Genoa.

This and the next are very peculiar Animals, and I have as yet met with none that has observed them on our English Coasts.

6. *Squilla calata* sive *Cicada Æliani*, Rond. 546. Fig. Cigale de Mer Rond. Gall. 393. Fig. The carved Prawn, or Sea Crickett.

This is a very beautiful red Prawn, with back and lists very elegantly carved, beyond the Eyes are broad ferrated finny Bones between which are 2 short forked Horns; its Legs smooth, slender, and near of the same length, except the foremost, which are the shorter pair of the five. Its in length about 9 Inches, and its Meat resembles that of the Lobster.

7. *Ursa major Bellonij* aq. 345. Fig. The Greeks call this *Arctos*, the Latines *Ursa crustata*, in Sicily and Naples Massacara.

Its

As about the the bigness of a *Lobster*, and from its thick short Body and Colour it has its Name; its *Feelers* are short, blue and forked, and the *Arms* thicker and longer, otherwise like; its 4 pair'd black *Legs* have 5 Joynts each, and end clawed or crook-nail'd. These are met with in rough stoney Places. They Eat very well in the Winter and Spring, whilst they are with Egg, but they are loathsome when gone.

The Figure of this is nothing like the *Squilla lata Rondeletij*. No. 5. and therefore I cannot think them the same as some imagine, but rather the next.

8. *Urfa minor Bellonij* aq. 344.

The Author gives no Figure of this because he says it differs nothing from the last but in Bulk. The *Genoese* call it *Urcetta*, by the affinity of which name, it may be the same with *Rondelets* *Genoese Orchetta* or warty Prawn.

9. *Squilla Crangone Rondel.* 547. Fig. La Caramote Rond. Gall. 394. Fig.

The *Italians* call these *Gambaro di Mare*; and by some *Camurugie* and *Parnochie*; in *Languedoc* *Caramote*, and by some *Longonstin*; at *Bourdeaux* *Squilles*, in *Greek* *Krangones*, in *Latin* *Crango* and *Crangines*.

This is a large span long, small white and sometimes reddish, but when boil'd wholly so, it has along its Head a slit notched Horn with 2 short forked *Feelers*, and 2 Taper ones much longer; on each side of these are 2 *Ears* or *Flaps*. The 2 *Arms* end sharp, the 3 next or higher pair of *Legs* have bifid Claws, the 2 last sharp like the *Arms*, the *Belly* or *Rump* has 6 or 7 Joynts, with 5 crooked *Feathers* or *Oars* on each side; its *Tail* is compos'd of 4 broad *Fins*, with a sharp one in the middle: Its *Meat* tender and good *Nutrient*, and therefore excellent Food for *Hectical* and *Consumptive* People.

Bellonius seems to describe this under the name of *Squilla* ali 359. and to Figure it, p. 358 under the *Titles* of the next, but falls very short of *Rondelets* Icon. I take this to be our common large Prawn.

10. *Squilla gibba Rond.* 549. *Caramot Rond.* Gall. 395.

The *French* call this *Caramot*, to distinguish it from the last *Caramote*, at *Paris* *Cheuretes*, at *Roan* *Salecoques*, in *Xantoin de la Sante*, because the Sick there much esteem them.

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From a large Swelling at the beginning of the Tail, they grow smaller and slenderer, the middle Fin in the Tail is much narrower then the last, by which 2 marks and in being much less its easily known from it. They are brownish whilst alive, but redder by Boiling; they are taken in the Winter Season in great plenty, and are very delicious Meat either Raw, Pickl'd, Fry'd, or Boil'd.

Bellonius gives no Figure of this, but seems to mean it under the Title of *Squilla gibba minores*, p. 356. because he with Rondelet says they are call'd at Roan *Salicoques* or *Salcoques*, and adds, whilst they have their Shells on, they are stiled *Bouquettes*, but when naked *Crenettes* or little Goats, from their Skipping, the *Armorici Saulterelles*. His Description is but short, yet something agreeing. These seem our common Shrimps.

11. *Squilla parva* Rond. 550. Fig. *id.* Gall. 396. Fig. In *Languedoc* its call'd *Ciuade*.

Its not bigger than ones little Finger, and wants the ferrated *Snout-horn*, by which and being less its distinguish'd from the last, its of a dark colour whilst alive, and somewhat speckled. The Meat of these are very luscious, and much more nourishing then the fresh Water kinds; they are taken in great plenty in the Mouths of Sea Rivers and in the Sea also, especially in its still Water or *Puddles*.

Bellonius his *Squilla fluviatilis parva*, seems neither to agree with this last or Rondelets River one, and being also without a Figure, it must be left where it is, viz. at p. 349.

These come often undistinguish'd with the last, and are by some called the Dutch Shrimp, or little Bunting.

12. *Pulex marinus* Rondel. 575. Fig.

This is a very small Shrimp-like Animal, often found cast up amongst Sea Rubbish; they breed wonderfully at the bottom of the Sea, and like *Mites* devour the Carcasses of Fishes to that degree, that when you Fish for them, they will come up in such numbers as wholly to cover the Baits.

I have observed a small Animal very like this in the same Places with our *Thames-Crabs*, and sometimes in our smaller Rivers.

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13. *Pediculus marinus* Rond. 576. Fig. Poul de mer Rond. Gall. 4. 3. Fig. Sea Louse.

These very much resemble our *Hoglice* or *Sows*, but are much larger, and like *Barnacles* stick to several sorts of Fish, and much impoverish them.

I have seen an Animal from the Mediterranean Coast very like this, and therefore I doubt not but these might also be found sticking to several of our large Fishes, as *Thornbacks*, &c. which Fishermen and others that are Curious may observe.

14. *Squilla Mantis dicta* Rond. 551. Fig. La Squilla nomme *Mantis* Rond. Gall. 397. Fig.

This is a long whitish scaley Animal, much resembling a sort of *Grasshopper*, which are common in France, called *Prequadiens* or *God Prayers* from their Imitation; its *Horns* are somewhat trifid, with 2 pair of shorter *Feelers*. The one broad the other narrow; its *Arms* low, the insides of the tips Rake or Comblike; next to these are 3 pair of short club hook clawed *Legs*, and below them as many ending forked without clubs; its *Loyns* are composed of 10 Rings set with prickles, and each broader towards the Tail, which is round, flat and thorny; the last Ring hath 2 or 3 Fins on each side. The whole Body is transparent, and the Meat is said to be very delicious and nourishing.

Bellonius aquat. p. 346. calls this *Cicada Marina*, as they do at *Rome* and *Genoa*; at *Marseilles* *Cigale de Mer*, the Greek *Tutix*: He adds, what they sell at *Venice* by the name of *Cicada* is a bastard sort. In the Tail are 2 scarlet Eye spots, &c. His Description is very large, and in the main agrees with *Rondelets*, as does the Figure, tho the last is pleased to make some Reflections.

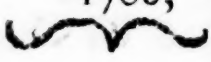
I believe this may be found on our own Coast, having seen an Animal very like it taken about *Portsmouth*.

15. *Cancellus Bellonij* aquat. 362 Fig. seu *Carcinion* *Latini* & *Græcis*.

These, tho' they are hatcht abroad, yet love to howse in other Shells, and as soon as they are forc'd out or leave one, they enter another, and confine themselves not to one sort but divers, as *Nerits*, *Turbens*, *Marices* and *Whelks*. They are covered with a hard Coat, either reddish, blue or brown; the

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 Figure shews it creeping half out of a rugged *Buccinum* or *Whelk* (resembling one in *England* I have often seen it in) which discovers 4 *Feelers*, the outer pair something the shorter; its *Arms* of 3 *Joynts* ending forked; the 2 next of near the same length, with 4 or 5 *Joynts* needle pointed; the two next much less, shorter and forked.

This Animal seeming different from the next in Rondeletius, I have been the more particular in the Description of it, both from his own words and the Figure.

16. *Cancellus & Scyllarus Rondel. 553. Fig.* Bernard l' Hermite, *Rond. Gall.* called so in *Languedoc*; in *Provence* *Bioucambu*, and on the *Coasts of Genoa*, *Brancha* or *Branchua*.

Here our accurate *Author* shews his great Learning and Pains in quoting the many Places wherein *Aristotle* has mentioned this Animal, and has translated the material Passages, which being very long I refer you to them; as also his own Character of them in general, which he sums up, p. 558 at large towards the end of this Chapter.

II. *An Account of the Distempers frequent in Bengal, with some Experiments on Humane Blood. Communicated by Mr A. S. a Member of the Benevolent Society of Surgeons.*

THE most common and frequent Distempers in *Bengal* are continued, Malignant Fevers, Intermitting Quotidians, Tertians, rarely Quartans; Fluxes of all sorts, Cholick Convulsive and Bilious, Cholera Morbus, which the *Portuguese* call *Morb de Chien*, a Paralysis which the Natives call *Berbiers* or *Beriberi*; of all which the Malignant Fevers, and sometimes the Fluxes are most intractable, especially in that Season of the Year when they are *Epidemick*.

I have been there in the Months of *July, August, September, October, November* and *December*.

The Month of *July* is one of the most notable Rainy Months, in which never a Day or Night passeth without two or three very plentiful Showers of Rain, with a most refreshing Wind, which in the intervals of Heat, is much coveted by Natives and Foreigners. This Month I have observed to be altogether healthy with respect to some of the following, and these frequent purifiers of the Air, by Wind and Rain, afford a good Season for it.

The Month of *August*, or at furthest the middle of *August*, puts an end to the Rains and Winds, and brings a most excessive and constant Heat with it, which is very pernicious to uncautious Strangers, and even the most weary cannot guard against it, and the noxious Vapours which are thereby raised from the Earth, so lately drenched with Rain and naturally Marshy. This Heat continues to the middle of *September*; a Malignant Fever begins, continues and ends with it: The sum of whose Symptoms are as follows.

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The *Head* is affected with Giddiness, violent Pains an Inquietude or Fits of Delirium and Coma, Vigil; a Heat and sometimes Sweatings about the Head and Breast, the extremities at the same time Cold, and these Symptoms do succeed one another in the order here set down.

The *Breast* is affected with Pain and difficulty of Breathing; the Breast extremely Hot as the Fumes of a Furnace, by which the Tongue and Mouth becomes first dry and rigid, and at last black, and this is attended with an extraordinary Thirst: These Symptoms are concomitant of the former, and succeed one another in the order mentioned.

The *Stomach* is affected with Squeemishness, loss of Appetite, sometimes vomiting, with pain at the pit of the Stomach; in some Patients there is Cholical Gripis, and an uncertain Looseness; in others also a Convulsive Cholick, like to that called an Hypochondraick or Hysterick Cholick: And this last is still accompany'd with flatuosity.

The whole habit of the Body is affected with lassitude, weariness, heaviness, and pain in the Bones; in the first Days with Heat and uncertain Sweats, with a small abatement of Symptoms, and perhaps a whole Day thereafter the whole Body shall be cool, and the Pulse moderate and equal; then returns again, great and unconstant Heat, sometimes over the whole Body, sometimes hot, sometimes cold Sweats about the Head and Breast, the extremities at the same time being either temperate or rather Cold. Sometimes there are *Milliary* waterish Eruptions, rarely Tumours under the Ears about the Glands. The *Pulse* in the beginning is commonly strong, full, equal, and frequent, and sometimes reciprocating; the following Days weaker and more frequent, and at last, weak, very frequent, unequal or intermitting.

The *Urine* very high colour'd, and in small quantity.

At last a strong and constant *Delirium*, with startling and Convulsive touches of the Tendons, shew themselves Mortal Symptoms.

The best *Method* of Cure that I have seen or used, is *Vomiting* and *Blistering* in the first beginning, frequent cooling and emollient *Glisters* every Night or every other Night, are of singular good effect; Dyet Drink of the *Decoctum album*, with a little *Sal prunel* or Ptisans sharpened a little with *Lemon* juice,

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or fresh *Lime Juice*; *Pidgeons* or Plaisters of *Pix Burgund* to the Soles of the Feet are of very good effect; from the 4th or 5th Day the use of gentle Diaphoreticks, especially the *Pulv. Gascon* and *Lap. Goa* does promote and bring on a Crisis about the seventh Day.

Three or four *Limes* squeezed in a Pint of Spring or River Water, and Drank at twice or thrice, is a famous *Antifebrile* and *Sudorific*, by some exhibited at any time of the Distemper; I have given on the 6th Day at Night with good success, and a plentiful Crisis by Sweat has followed, and terminated the Distemper.

I have seen a very good effect from the use of a Bolus of *Conserv. Lijule* and *Pulv. Cremoris Tartari*, given every 4th hour, with a Julap of simple Stomachick Waters, as of *Mint* and aq. *Theriacal*. mix'd with *Cephalicks*, as *Sp. C. C. Tinct.* *Cast. Sp. Lavand. Comp. &c.* Some commend the *Balsamum Gileadense* at any time of the Fever, I never used it nor saw it given against the Head-ach, and consequent Symptoms which affect the Head; I have frequently with very good success used a round slice of *Orange Peel*, upon the inside of which is squeezed the Oyl from the rest of the Peel, and apply one on each Temple where it raiseth a considerable Blister, and in a few hours removes the Pain; but it smarts extremely, and yet must be kept on six or eight hours, to be sure of its compleat effect. These are to be strait kept on with Compresses and Bandage. In the main I have always found a better effect from cooling Medicines as above mentioned, than from Cordial Waters, or any thing of that kind, which do rather increase the Distemper and hinder the Crisis, then promote the Cure.

What I have here mentioned of the Method of Cure is mostly in general. Every one is guided to particular Methods or Medicines, according as particular Symptoms or the Complex of them in different Patients do Indicate.

As to *Fluxes*, they are also Epidemical in the Months of *August* and *September* in some Years, especially *Dysenteries*, having no different Symptoms from those in *Europe*, only more obstinate; small reddish and hard Tumours or Breakings out in the Face and Breast, is a mortal Symptom.

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I have found the *Rad. Ipecacuana* most prevalent in the Cure, but not effectual, unless often repeated, viz. four or five times, intermitting a Day or two, according to the strength of the Patient.

I have observed that any Opiate given after the Operation of the *Ipecacuana*, prolongs the Distemper, and defeats the efficacy of that Root; but the Administration of *Mercurials* while you continue the use of it promotes the Cure. I have seen a very good effect from the Administration of *Laudanum* with *Merc. dulcis*, every other Night the *Ipecac.* having been given the same Afternoon, and yet as I have said *Laudanum* by itself after the *Ipecacuana* does hurt.

The *Natives* lay the whole stress of their Cure of this Distemper upon a spare Dyet next to Starving, which with them comes in place of the *Evacuantia*, and then they use *Stomachicks*, chiefly a certain Herb which grows amongst the Rice like to Hemp, with the Leaf and Stem of which they also make a sort of Flax or Hemp-like stuff for Ropes, &c. The dry Leaf of this Herb by way of excellency, they call in their Language *Succata pata*. They infuse half a handful of it in half a Pint of cold Water all Night, and Drink the strained Infusion next Morning fasting. This *Infusion* is very bitter, of the colour of Strong Beer, or blacker; and if you squeeze the Herb hard, you have a very considerable Mucilage from it. This is never so effectual to Cure a *European* as a *Native*; nay, not after the *Evacuantia*, which I believe is very much owing to their irregularity, and intemperance of Eating and difference of the Food; for otherwise it ought at least to be useful, as answering some of the principal Indications of Cure, being a bitter and Mucilaginous Stomachick.

The Dyet of the *Natives* in this Distemper is boiled Rice, fower Milk, or fower Cream, and Juice of green Ginger mix'd, a Dyet *Englishmen* would be more afraid to dye of, than of their Distemper.

The *Faba sancti Ignatii* is used by some in this Distemper, ten or twelve Grains in a small Cup of Water renders it very bitter: This given at Night has almost the effect of *Opium*, for it Intoxicates, is Somniferous, and Diaphoretick; I have seen it do good, but never saw a perfect Cure by it alone.

Its a very famous Medicine amongst the *Portugueze* in curing of Poison, which are said to be so frequently given by the Natives to *Europeans*, in various Manners with a sure and slow effect; it would be tedious to insilt on this point, but I know that a great many Distempers are said to proceed from Poison, which are the real effects of Intemperance before, and Irregularity in their Cure.

The Natives also use bathing in cold Waters Morning and Evening with good success, in this and several other Distempers.

But to return to the *Ipecacuanas*; which is indeed of all others the most effectual Medicine that I have proved. Being I had but a small quantity of it, I always endeavoured to Cure this Distemper by the common Method and Medicines, and had recourse to it only in extremity, by which means it happened that one of my Patients was reduced to a very weak condition; so that I was afraid to venture upon giving him it, lest he should not be able to bear its Operation, and yet I saw that he must necessarily dye if I did not; so that I resolved to give him a very small Dose and repeat it often.

In the Morning I gave him ten Grains in a little Mint Water, he was a little quamish, but did not Vomit; I repeated this every Morning without Intermission for six or seven Days; he recovered daily, and was cur'd: This wou'd seem to argue it to have a *Specifick Virtue* against this Distemper.

As to *Intermitting Fevers*, they come in with the Month of *October* and end with *November*, or in the beginning of *December*, when the Weather turns settled, fair cold, and frequently frosty, which is the beginning of the healthy Season.

I always found these Fevers yield to the Cortex duely administered, after an *Emetick*, but in 20 Days after you may expect a lapse, if you do not prevent it by a timely repetition of the same Medicine, by which you are sure of a compleat Cure. The Cortex in substance is more effectual than its Tincture, especially if drawn by a Spirituous Menstruum. The Symptoms are not different from those in *England*.

Also Cholicks, whether Convulsive, Hysterick, Bileous, they well as the *Cholera Morbus*, or *Mort de Chien*, are most effectually and safely cured by a plentiful washing of the Stomach by large Draughts of weak Broth to be forced up again.

January again by Vomit, and by frequent Glifters of the fame, and the
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found the Pil. *Math.* the best.

The *Symptoms* of these Distempers are the same as in *England*, and they happen at any Season of the Year, but especially in hot Weather. The Natives use several bitter *Roots* in the Cure of the *Mort de Chien*, as *Agalock* or the Root of *Lign. Aloes*, &c. but the Cure proves tedious in their Hands; also some have been effectually cured thereof by cauterizing the Soles of the Feet with the actual Caustery.

The *Berbers*, or a sort of *Paralysis*, does take both Native and Stranger indifferently any Season, but is most common in and about the Rainy Season, which gives ground to believe it proceeds from a relaxation of the Nerves, Muscles and Tendons, by a superabundant Moisture; and I have found that hot and aromattick desiccatives inwardly and Topicks of the same kind, have been most effectual in the Cure, as they seem best to answer the indications taken from the Cause.

Experiments on Humane Blood.

I shall only further trouble you with two or three *Experiments*, of a great many, I have made upon Humane Blood in a Porringer, in this and my former Voyage to the *Streights*. viz.

By a few drops of *Ol. Vitriol.* some ounces of Blood newly drawn from a Vein is quickly coagulated into the thickness and blackness of a Coal. *Sp. of Sulphure* does the same.

By a small quantity of *Vinegar* ten times as much Blood is made black almost as Ink, but continues as liquid as it was from the Vein.

By a little *Lime juice* ten times so much Blood gets a most florid red Colour, far beyond the Natural, and is kept from all manner of Coagulation; liquid as it flowed from the Vein.

Cremor Tart. has the same effect upon Blood as the former, only it gives it yet a more florid red.

Sal. Nitri. does the same.

Common Salt suffers it to coagulate, but communicates a lively red colour beyond the Natural.

French Brandy after a little while suffers the Blood to coagulate,

galate, keeps it in that state, and never suffers the least separation of Serum from it.

It would be tedious to enumerate many other Experiments of this kind with various Medicines, these I only mention to show how different *Acids* are amongst themselves and in their effects, and that it seems hard to found or trace a System of Practice only upon the general Name of *Acid* and *Alcale*.

Also its presumable from the Crasis mentioned, communicated to the Blood by the Acids of *Vineger*, *Lime-juice*, *Crem. Tart.* and the *Sal Nitri*, that they be not improper Antifebriciticks in a hot Country, where the Fevers are Inflammatory, Pestilential, Malignant or Pleuritick, wherein a dry stagnating thick or viscid Blood is often to blame, and it is to be removed by such Medicines as do dilute, attenuate, make thin, and Liquid the Blood, to fit it for a due Circulation, in which the Life of the Animal consists; and this effect is obtained by these Medicines last mentioned as the Experiments prove, and the very contrary by the strong Mineral Acids of *Vitriol* and *Sulphure*, as also by *Brandy*, and in some degree by all strong Spirits.

Neither is this a meer Speculation drawn from these Experiments on *Blood* in a Porringer, but I have seen a great deal better success in the use of those Vegetables, Acids and Salts in Fevers, than from these of the Mineral kind, and could never see any good effects from the use of *Cordial Waters* in those Fevers; so that these Experiments seem to confirm the Practice, and it again shews, that Experiments of this kind may afford useful Speculations, tho it cannot be said that Medicines have equal degrees of Power to change the Crasis of the Blood in the Veins, that they may have upon a small quantity of Blood in a Porringer, wherewith they are more immediately mixed, yet in a lesser degree the same effect may be reasonably allowed.

Gentle-

Gentlemen,

January
1708,

HAVING seen in some of your former Memoirs, several Discourses concerning Trade, I have made bold to trouble you with a few Lines, to which I promise my self from your Judicious Society, a favourable and satisfactory Answer.

I am a Young Man of a good Family, and nothing has been omitted by my Parents to give me a suitable Education. They are resolved to do what else is necessary for qualifying me for the Business of Trade, to which they have design'd me; and in order to that, have sent me up to London to learn Merchants Accounts, or the Art of Book-keeping: And being Naturally a little Curious and Inquisitive, I us'd to ask my Master some cramp Questions about the Science he pretended to teach. He seldom gave me an Answer to my satisfaction, because he cou'd not tell me, as I conceived, any more than what I my self cou'd read in the Books he gave me to Copy: So that soon discovering the shallowness of the Man's Understanding, and finding he knew no more of Book-keeping than my self, I left him to teach those who are so civil as to pay their Money meerly to enjoy their Master's good Company. Now, Gentlemen, the favour I desire of you, is to tell me your Opinion about the Art of Book-keeping, what are its Principles, and whether there be not some more Rational and compendious Method of attaining the Knowledge of it, than the common way of the Schools. Your Answer to this, as it cannot but be acceptable to the Publick in general, so will it in a most particular manner, lay an Obligation upon me to remain with Gratitude and Respect.

Gentlemen,

To the Authors of the
Monthly Memoirs for
the Curious.

Yours, &c.

W. D.

The

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The Society having considered this Gentleman's Letter and Case, return for Answer.

I. 'That they readily agree with him, that the common way of teaching Book-keeping is much more tedious than it ought or need to be, and are perswaded that it is owing chiefly to the Ignorance and design of those who teach it, of whom there are many who do not understand it themselves, and such as do think it their Interest, according to the way of most Trades, to make it as mysterious as they can.

II. 'They are sorry they are not able to comply with the Gentleman's desire, in putting him in a way to learn it with more ease than the Ordinary way; but being very desirous to promote any thing that tends so much to the Publick benefit, they have thought fit to draw up the following brief Instructions, of which the Gentleman may make his own use; and if any difficulty arises upon the perusal thereof, the Gentleman shall be welcome to apply to them, either publicly as he has done now, or privately, according to the Directions elsewhere given; and he shall receive all the help they can afford him, which may perhaps be of good use to him: And finally, they advise him, for the better acquiring the perfect Knowledge of that Art, to keep Company with such Persons as understand the Practice as well as the Theory of it; for with such he will be most likely to obtain his End.

C

Some

W. D.

The

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*Some short Directions for understanding the Nature
of Book-keeping, or Merchants Accounts;
supposing the Person does already understand the
Ordinary Terms of Art.*

THE first thing necessary to regular Book-keeping is an Inventory of your Estate, that is, an exact and particular Account of all those things wherein your Estate consists, as ready Money, Houses, Lands, parts of Ships, Goods, &c. expressing their quantity and value, together with all Debts that are owing to you. And all these several particulars being so many Branches, the whole together makes up your Estate, which we call Stock.

Now observe, that each of those particulars, whereof your Inventory consists, are therefore made Debtors to Stock in your Ledger, because they are in effect (as it were) so many Stewards to whom you intrust your Estate, and are each of them Accountable to you for their several parts of it.

On the contrary, for those Debts which you owe, (of which you must also take a particular Account) Stock is made Debtor in your Ledger, because your Estate is answerable for so much Money to the Parties to whom they are due, and by consequence so much lessened thereby. Now Stock being thus made Debtor for what you owe, and having Credit by all those particulars in which your Estate consists, and the Debts that are due to you, you have a true and clear prospect of the real worth of your Estate; for that must necessarily be so much as will make the Debtor's side of Stock in your Ledger equal to the Creditor's side thereof, because you have so much Stock in Cash, Goods, Debts, &c. over and above what you are indebted.

This Position being the Foundation upon which the following superstructure of Book keeping is to be rais'd, ought to be
very

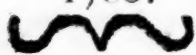
very well considered, and being rightly apprehended, will greatly help to the understanding of what follows in a course of Trade. For as every particular Article in your Inventory must stand in your Ledger Debtor to the Stock for the part of your Estate which it contains, so it must be again discharg'd (that is made Creditor) by any variation of the Property, because there is a new Debtor substituted in the place of the former: For instance, suppose you have by you when you take your Inventory 100 l. in ready Money, for which you have made Cash Debtor to Stock 100 l. but now if you have since paid 20 l. to *Adam Bell* (to whom we will suppose you were indebted for that Sum, and that you have accordingly made Stock Debtor to him so much in your Ledger) Cash cannot properly remain Debtor to Stock 100 l. as before, because you have now but 80 l. left, having paid away 20 l. Nor is your Stock lessen'd by this Payment, for it was but what you owed, only the property is chang'd, (and consequently the Debtor is altered) Cash is now indebted to Stock 20 l. less than before, and Stock is discharged of that Debt to *Adam Bell*; therefore by entering *Adam Bell* Debtor to Cash paid 20 l. and giving Cash Credit for the same Sum, the Case will be clear; for then your Account of Cash remains Debtor but 80 l. in the Book, as the Money does in your Baggs, and your Account with *Adam Bell* is at an end.

And here you are to observe these two general Rules.

First, That every entry you make in your Ledger is to be wrote double, that is, the Debtor, (or Account) charged, and the Creditor, (or Account) discharged, which two entries must be exact counterparts one of the other, so that every Debtor must have its answering Creditor, and in the like manner every Creditor must have its Debtor, and each of them exactly correspondent to the other, as may appear by the foregoing instance, where you may observe, that as we charged *Adam Bell* Debtor to Cash paid him 20 l. so we discharged the Account of Cash of the same Sum: And thence it is that your Books, (that is your Ledger) if there hath been no error committed, must necessarily ballance; because the Sums on the Debtors side, and those on the Creditors side, both taken collectively

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throughout the Book, will be exactly the same answering to each other face to face.



The other general Rule is, that whatsoever you receive, that Account is to be made Debtor, and on the contrary, whatsoever you deliver out that Account must have Credit; for example, suppose when you took your Inventory you had 10 Hogsheads of Tobacco, the value being 12 *l.* per Hogshead, viz. 120 *l.* accordingly you entred Tobacco Debtor to Stock for so many Hogsheads so much Money; but suppose now you have sold these 10 Hogsheads for 13 *l.* each, and have received ready Money for them; here because you receive ready Money, Cash must be made Debtor, and because you delivered your 10 Hogsheads of Tobacco, Tobacco must have Credit, so Cash will be Debtor to Tobacco, and Tobacco must have Credit by Cash for 10 Hogsheads, 130 *l.* And here you may observe, how the gain or loss by any Commodity will appear in your Ledger; for your 10 Hogsheads of Tobacco being valued in your Inventory but at 120 *l.* and they being now sold 130 *l.* it is manifest, that there is 10 *l.* gained thereby, which appears by their having Credit 10 *l.* more than they stood indebted for; so to ballance your Account (for all Accounts whatsoever must be ballanced at the close of your Books) you must make it Debtor to Profit, and loss for the 10 *l.* that is gained.

This being as much as we cou'd have room for in this Miscellany, and the Society being very desirous to oblige the Publick, especially by answering such Letters as tend to the Instruction of you in any such useful and commendable Art as that of Book-keeping; we have thought fit to assure all young Gentlemen, or others, who are curious that way, that we shall always receive and answer their Queries upon that subject, with a great deal of readiness and satisfaction.

Some Thoughts concerning the Intended Descent from France, upon Scotland, or some other Place of Her Majesty's Dominions, in answer to the following Letter.

Westminster, March 4. 1707-8.

Gentlemen,

YOU used formerly in your *Curious Memoirs*, to entertain the World with some Political Reflections upon Important Occasions, and particularly upon the business of Toulon, and the War on that side: And therefore I hope you will now favour the Publick with some Account of your Opinion, by way of Answer to the two following Queries.

I. Whether you believe the French do really intend the Expedition for which so great Preparations are said to be made at Brest and Dunkirk.

II. If they do, where do they intend to Land?

III. If in Scotland, what success you think they will have?

IV. Whether they be not rather design'd for Ireland?

The favour of your Answer to the aforesaid Questions, will be an Obligation to,

Gentlemen,

Yours, &c.

D. M.

In

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In the first Place, Sir, as to the Question, whether we think the *French* do really intend to undertake an Expedition, in consequence of the Preparations made at *Brest* and *Dunkirk*; tho we have no manner of Correspondence with that King's Council, we will venture to give our Opinion in the Affirmative.

But then in the second place, it will remain to consider whither they are bound? And here we are Apprehensive, that we shall differ from the common Opinion, (tho possibly we may be mistaken) as to which nothing but time can undeceive us: But till we know further we must declare, that we do not believe they will put an Army ashore in any of Her Majesties Dominions, and that for the following Reasons.

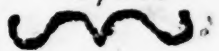
I. As to *England*, we are firmly perswaded, that the Enemy can have no manner of Encouragement to make an Attempt upon it; after the Experience they have had to their very great Cost, of the Vigour and Unanimity with which the Nation has supported the Crown in the Prosecution both of the last War and this.

II. As to *Ireland*, they got so little there the last War, at the beginning of which they and their Friends were possess'd almost of the whole Kingdom, and had many strong Posts, and other Advantages that are wanting to them now; that we can hardly fancy, they will care to be at the expence and hazard of that Diversion.

III. We must confess there is some likelihood of a Descent upon *Scotland*, and we cannot but own, tho we are very sorry for it, that there is not wanting some Appearance of success: But yet, if matters be thoroughly canvass'd, we hope to make it appear that they wou'd have more difficulties to struggle with in that Attempt, and greater hazards to run, than we believe their Circumstances will now allow them to venture upon,

In the first place, suppose they cou'd get out of *Dunkirk* without engaging with our Fleet, the same Wind that carries theirs to the *North* will carry ours after them: And tho their Army shou'd be landed, their Transports put into some free Port

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Port in the *North*, and their Men of War sail'd about the back way, either to *America*, or to the *Streights* or elsewhere, as they may easily do; we can't think his Most Christian Majesty wou'd venture so great an Army as 30 or 35 Batallions in a Country where 'tis certain they cannot subsist six Months without a Communication with *France*; and how they shou'd come to enjoy that, in spite of the United Fleets of *Britain* and *Holland*, is what we cannot comprehend.

In the second place, we hear from good Hands, that there are positive Orders to Ship off at *Ostend* and other Ports, the same number of Forces the *French* imbarck at *Dunkirk*, which are to follow them whithersoever they go. All the World knows our Troops are as good as theirs; our Cause is better; what Forts are in *Scotland*, are in the Hands of such Persons as the Government may rely upon: The Queen, they say, has about 5 Batallions of Foot, and better than three Regiments of Horse and Dragoons in *Scotland* already, and more ready to march out of *England* as soon as it shall be necessary; Its not to be supposed the *French* are Ignorant of our Strength; and we can hardly believe that such a prudent Prince will venture such a great Detachment of Troops which he so much wants in other Places, without a greater certainty of success than any we conceive he has.

In the fourth place, we believe that if they really intended a Descent upon *Scotland*, they wou'd neither send the Pretended Prince of *Wales* nor the Duke of *Berwick*, nor all the rest of the *Popish* Lords and other *Popish Irish* Officers thither; who are said to be at *Dunkirk*; for tho we believe there are many in *Scotland*, who are not pleased with the Union, we can never imagine that a People so Zealous for the *Protestant* Religion, wou'd accept of a Prince nurs'd up in all the Maxims of *Popish* Tyranny; at the Court of a King against whom that People has put up so many Prayers to God Almighty, as the Grand Destroyer of the Saints and Supporter of the Kingdom of Antichrist, as indeed he is: For tho if they think themselves aggrieved, they might accept of some Auxiliary Forces from him; 'tis hardly credible they wou'd chuse a Sovereign of his making.

But...

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But to conclude all, what perswades us more than any thing, that they have no design that way, is the Publickness of their Preparations. 'Tis well known, that *secrecy* is an usual Virtue at that Court; *Fore-warn'd Fore-arm'd*, is an old Proverb and a true one. The Prince of *Wales* and the Duke of *Berwick* might have come from *St Germain*s with less noise, if the Court of *France* had not thereby design'd to Alarm us, and might perhaps have been in *Scotland* before we knew of their coming from *St Germain*s.

It is not the first time that Family has been made Tools of, to create a Diversion of the Arms of *England*; and some of us have been informed from a good Hand, that at the *Calais* Expedition, certain of the late King *James's* Officers, who were well known to a great Minister there, were told before they left *St Germain*s, that *Calais* wou'd be the uttermost of their Journey.

But now will this Querister be apt to reply, that if there was not something more than ordinary in this matter, the Parliament wou'd not be at so much pains about it.

To that we Answer, That the Parliament does very wisely to provide against all Accidents that may happen; for tho perhaps the *French* do not really intend any more than a Bravado against us, if they found us too secure, they might turn the Jest to good Earnest.

But then it will be expected we shou'd tell what we think their design can be, since 'tis not probable they wou'd be at so much pains for nothing.

To that we Answer, (with submission to better Judgments) that their Fleet may perhaps be design'd with a few of their Troops to go to *America*, to fall upon some of our Plantations there, because we don't trouble theirs, and then to bring home their Plate Fleet with their Booty.

Or if that be not it, both the Fleet and the Troops may possibly be design'd for a Descent in *Portugal*, for the Recovery of *Naples*, or rather for the Reduction of *Barcelona* and the Recovery of all Spain, which their Preparations do in a great Measure hinder us to Succour so effectually as otherwise we shou'd have done. But all this we only pretend to deliver as our private Conjectures, besides a great many others we cou'd offer, leaving the World to judge by the Issue, how well they are founded.

having

HAVING promised in our Preface to this Volume, to take notice in our subsequent Publication, of the most remarkable Passages in the noted Foreign Journals, such as the *Journal des Savants*, *Mercure Galant*, &c. We shall not have room in this to insert so much of that Nature as we cou'd wish; but however, we hope the following Discourse will be diverting, and our Remarks upon it acceptable.

The Author of the *Mercure Galant* has long disturb'd the World with repeated Impertinencies upon several Subjects, but upon none so much as the *Glory of their King*, with which all his Journals are stuff'd; but in such an unaccountable manner, that every unprejudic'd Reader must be under a necessity to acknowledge, either that the *French Writers* (I mean such of them as write any thing about their King and Nation) are utterly bereft of common honesty, and lost to all sense of modesty, or else that the greatest part of their pretended Panegytricks upon that Prince, are really intended for Satyrs.

Nor can they confine themselves to the Commendations of their own Prince, but believing his Imaginary Glory to be diminish'd by the real Merit of other Illustrious Persons, their Insolence leads them to defame those who with much more reason are look't upon as truly glorious.

Amongst others, Her most Excellent Majesty, our Gracious Sovereign, has not escap'd the virulence of that base and mercenary Pen. And it must nor be thought strange, that after such an egregious Provocation, our Society is resolv'd henceforth to expose the horrid and ridiculous untruths with which that Emissary of falshood and delusion does Monthly impose upon the World.

The particular Affronts that have been offer'd by that pitiful Hireling to our Queen, whom he treats as an Usurper and Incendiary, pretending Her to be the obstacle of the Peace;
D and

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and his preposterous Fictions about our Parliament and Nation, shall be particularly spoke to in their place: Each of our future Miscellanies shall contain some Considerations on some part of his Journals, we shall now begin with a Letter sent to him, and publish'd by him, containing an Harangue in praise of the King, whereby, and by the Observations we shall make upon it, the Publick will easily conceive how far the slavery or that Nation has degenerated them from the Character they have formerly in the time of their Freedom enjoyed in the World; and how happy we are here, who dare prefer Truth to Flattery, and know how to distinguish between the just Allegiance and Obedience which are due from Dutiful and Loyal Subjects to lawful Sovereigns, and the vile and unmanly fawnings of unhappy Slaves to a haughty Tyrant. His words are these.

In the *Mercure Galant* for January, 1708. pag. 5.

‘ I Shall begin my Letter with an Article which to be sure
‘ I will please you, since you will therein find a Panegyrick
‘ on the King, pronounc’d in the Chair of Verity, by a learn-
‘ ed Bishop, at the opening of the States of *Languedoc*: When
‘ the Mass of the Holy Ghost being Sung in Musick, in the
‘ middle of it, *Messire Francis Chevalier* of *Saulx*; Bishop of
‘ *Alais*, made a very eloquent Discourse, of which the praises
‘ of the King were look’d upon as the chiefest Ornament. That
‘ Prelate in the first place, speaking of his Majesty, said, *That*
‘ *he sought in his Royal Person, something greater than that*
‘ *Grandeur which Mankind does esteem, and that what ren-*
‘ *der’d his great and Immortal Actions the more considerable,*
‘ *was, because they had always had Justice for their Principle;*
‘ *and that they had always been accompanied with a Piety,*
‘ *which made them in some manner Divine and Supernatural,*
‘ *since they all had God for their End.*

‘ The Bishop of *Alais* enter’d afterwards into a detail of his
‘ Majesty’s Actions, which equals his Reign to those of the
‘ most *Holy* Monarchs. *Heresy Destroyed*, Blasphemy punish’d,
‘ Vice banish’d; the Kingdom become a Refuge to all the un-
‘ happy Princes who have lost their Dominions; the Wars
‘ undertaken and maintained for the Interest of Religion only,
‘ were

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were the principal points of the King's Life, which the Bishop improved to the best Advantage. If we remember with Joy (continued the Prelate) all his Victories, and of what Importance they have been to the Kingdom, we ought with the same satisfaction to contemplate the manifold Virtues so useful for our Instruction and Edification, wherewith it has pleased God to adorn the Soul of that Prince. That Piety which the Author of all Beings has engraved in the bottom of that great Monarch's Heart, and which he is at so much pains to inspire not only into his Royal Family, but into all his Subjects: That Moderation in his Victories, which has so often gain'd him the Hearts of those who have been subdued by his Arms: That Greatness of Soul and Patience in Adversity, which have made him appear as Great under his Disgraces, as in his highest Prosperities: That Temperance which may teach us *what Religion can do*, in the Example of a mighty Prince *who Reigns over his Desires*: That sweetness and affability which temper so well in him the Sovereign Power, and makes him doubly bear the Image of God: That bountiful Disposition which so well becomes the Character of Grandeur so conspicuous in his August Person: All this (continued the Bishop) ought more to be the object of our Admiration, than the astonishing Prosperities with which the first threescore Years of his Reign were attended.

He added, that not being come thither only to consecrate a Panegyrick to the simple Virtues of the Age, he had likewise intended one for those which constitute an *Accomplish'd Christian*; and that laying aside the Qualities which will show to Posterity a Hero in the Person of the King, he pretended now to insist what would show the same Posterity in the Person of that Prince, an *Accomplish'd Christian*, and a *rigorous Observer of the Maxims of the Gospel*. I must neither (continued he) *ascribe to the King what belongs not to him, nor rob God of what is his Own*; but I may admire in the Person of that Great Prince, the wonders of Providence, and the Gifts of the Holy Ghost; and as Religion is a sacred Commerce between God and Man, which has 2 parts, which consist in the Love of God to Mankind, and the Communication of his Graces to them; and in the Love of Mankind to God and the worship they owe him; nothing hinders me

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‘ to seek Examples of both, in the manner in which the King
‘ serves God, and the manner in which God blesses the King.
‘ That gave the Bishop occasion to enter into a particular E-
‘ numeration of what the King has done for Religion, where-
‘ in he shew’d, that the War which that Prince does now su-
‘ stain, is really a War for Religion, which lays a double Ob-
‘ ligation on the Clergy, to assist his Majesty to support it;
‘ exhorting afterwards all the Members of that Illustrious
‘ Assembly, to consider the necessities of the State, and to make
‘ serious Reflections on the Occasion of them. All he said up-
‘ on that Subject was very touching, and procur’d him great
‘ Applause.

‘ He afterwards made a Panegyrick on the King of *Spain*,
‘ in which he observ’d, that in the present situation of the
‘ Affairs of the two Monarchies, the Birth of the Prince of
‘ *Asturia* was no indifferent Mark of the part that Heaven
‘ takes in this great War, and that God Almighty cou’d not
‘ better express what Interest he has in the Cause which the
‘ two Kings maintain, than by giving *Spain* a Consolation
‘ which had been refus’d them for so many Years, and under
‘ the Reign of one of the most Pious Princes that ever sat up-
‘ on that Throne.

This Harangue was followed by another, pronounc’d by Fa-
ther *le Jay*, a famous Jesuit, who as a true Brother of that
Society, exceeded the Bishop far in the Prophane or rather
Blasphemous things he said of the King; but that being too
long to have place on this Occasion, we shall take a view of
it another time, as well as of the Author’s Impudent Reflecti-
ons on the Queen and Parliament of *Great Britain*.

As to the Speech before us, which they take care to tell us,
was pronounc’d in the Chair of Verity, we can only say, ’twas
pity the Matter did not better become both the Place and
Person that pronounc’d it: And the Bishop of *Alais* would
have mightily oblig’d all *Europe*, by giving some better proof
than his own Impious and Hypocritical Assertion, That all the
Actions of the *French* King had Justice for their Principle, and
the Glory of God for their End.

The Reflections on this Piece shall be inserted in our next.

F I N I S.